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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AUNT DICK.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—NORRIS AND CIRCLE.
EAGLE THEATRE—MACBETH.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
GERMANIA THEATRE—SAPHO.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—MACBETH.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MICHEL.
STEINWAY HALL—ESPIONAGE MATRICE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—CONCERT.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—THE NIGHT DOLLAR.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
HELLER'S THEATRE—FRIDERICIGATION.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at nine P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cloudy and warmer, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market opened with a general decline, and after several fractional fluctuations there was a great advance in the entire list, and prices were considerably higher than Thursday's closing ones. Gold opened at 107½, fell to 106½, and closed at 107. Government and railroad bonds were steady, but the latter were dull. Money on call loaned at 2½ per cent.

EVENS THE SOLEMN HISTORIAN is not to be forgotten by Rex in his Carnival. See report of his historical representations.

NOW THE NEW ADMINISTRATION will hear something that is not praise. An order has been issued that all whiskey fraud suits shall be pressed to judgment.

THE BUREAU DESCRIPTION given in another column of Colonel Kane's stage route will set many a business man wondering whether it is not really sinful to spend all his spring days down town.

MR. CHAPMAN GAVE SOME INTERESTING testimony in the Woodin investigation yesterday, but on the subject of Tweed's money and the pockets into which it was put he was as ignorant as the humblest citizen.

OLD RED CLOUD should have a first rate position in the Indian Bureau. His achievement of the bringing in of Crazy Horse's large band places him on a level with the ablest soldiers and bureau officials.

WE GIVE AT LENGTH THE VIEWS of prominent Philadelphia politicians on President Hayes' policy, and are not surprised at the difference of opinion upon so unexpected a treatment of the Southern question.

WRITERS UPON FINANCE SHOULD READ "Dieudonné's Revenge," for the practice of the honest German is in exact accord with some elaborate theories which look less ridiculous only because they are hidden in learned verbiage.

SOME SUGGESTIONS on the prevention of fraud by savings banks will be found under "Bottomless Money Boxes." The dismal list which we published shows plainly that existing laws are not sufficient for the protection of depositors.

THE ARGUMENTS before the Court of Appeals yesterday on the legality of existing rapid transit proceedings were by jurists so able and upon a subject of such vital importance to New York that our readers should not neglect the lucid abstracts which we present this morning.

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—If the streets are really to be defaced with the new-fangled ash and garbage holder which a committee of the Board of Aldermen are considering, and the difficulty of finding a dumping ground continues, the ash boxes will have to be so high and strong that they might be used as piers for elevated railroads.

THE LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS in Branch No. 2 of the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, explained in our court reports, is worthy of the attention of members of other trade societies. Of the advisability of trade unions there can be little doubt, but better no organization at all than one in which a few men are allowed to manage and abuse the many.

A CORRESPONDENT WANTS TO KNOW if ladies must carry pistols to protect their pocketbooks. We would humbly suggest that if these receptacles for currency were carried in the pocket, as is the custom among men, thieves might be saved from temptation. To see a lady walking leisurely along with her pocketbook resting lightly in her hand is a resistless appeal to the business instincts of the light-fingered gentry.

THE WEATHER.—The southwestern storm centre has now moved northward into the lower Missouri Valley, attended by very heavy rains from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains. The greatest precipitation has occurred at Yankton, Omaha, Leavenworth and Vicksburg. The winds on the northern margin of the disturbance have increased to gales. The temperature has fallen within the area of the storm, but is very high on the Gulf coast. Consequently there is danger of the development of tornadoes in the regions where the pressure variations are most marked. The depression off the Nova Scotia coast is slowly passing eastward, but is followed rapidly by the falling barometer of the advancing disturbance. The pressure is highest in Manitoba and the upper lakes. A general cloudiness prevails over the country eastward of the Rocky Mountains. The Mississippi has risen at some points above the danger line, and the prevailing rains will further raise its level. The weather in New York to-day will be cloudy and warmer, with rain.

American Interest in the European War.

The government of the United States has always adhered to the policy of neutrality adopted in Washington's time, and has scrupulously abstained from taking sides in the quarrels of other nations. There is not even a temptation to depart from this wise policy now; but now, as heretofore, while our government fulfils its neutral obligations our people will freely express their sympathies. The people of this country are too intelligent, are too keen observers of important contemporary events, to look on with cold apathy when there is a mighty conflict of arms in any quarter of the globe. We do not refer here to the interest excited by commercial advantages. As a trading and a neutral nation we may expect to profit largely by the present conflict; but the American people have always shown themselves capable of taking a lively, intelligent interest in the struggles of other nations on simple grounds of justice, freedom and civilization, quite apart from any prospective material advantage. When, half a century ago, Greece revolted against the Turk in that noble contest for independence in which Byron sacrificed his life, American sympathy was strongly enlisted on the side of Greek freedom against Turkish tyranny, and our enthusiasm was heightened by the halo of classical recollections that surround Greece as the renowned cradle of liberty, civilization, literature and art. In the struggle of the South American colonies against the mother country our sympathies were expressed with equal freedom, although our government maintained a strict neutrality, just as our good wishes are given to the Cubans at present, although the government abstains from every form of interference. In the struggle of the Hungarians against Austria the whole tide of popular sympathy in this country was on the side of Kossuth and his compatriots. So in the Crimean war we gave our good wishes to Russia, although on very different grounds. In the cases of the Spanish colonies, of Greece, of Hungary, we were impelled by a sympathetic zeal for freedom; but the favor with which we regarded Russia during the Crimean war, and the American good wishes which are likely to attend her now, require a different explanation. Among the existing States of Christendom Russia is the great representative of absolutism as the United States are of democracy. They are at the opposite poles of the political world, and the good understanding they have so long maintained depends on quite other causes than sympathy with each other's institutions.

How, then, does it happen that the two great nations which are the extreme types of opposite political systems—that the nation which is the most powerful representative of despotism and the nation which is the most powerful representative of democracy—maintain cordial relations with each other whenever either gets embroiled in a foreign difficulty? During our civil war the neutrality of Russia was not only sincere, but benevolent, as ours was toward her in the Crimean war, when we sent Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, out of the country for encouraging people to go from this country to Canada to enlist in the English army. We repudiate her political system as heartily as she repudiates ours; but neither disputes that the system of the other may be best suited to its internal condition and to its mission as a nation. Russia is in immediate contact with the semi-barbarism of Western Asia, and her potency as a civilizing agent would be diminished if she should adopt republican institutions, which are impossible in her domestic condition. The United States, on the other hand, stand guard on the Western Continent against attempts to introduce here the effete institutions of the Old World. The political mission of the United States, so far as we have a mission outside of our own boundaries, is expressed in the "Monroe doctrine" of non-interference by Europe. Russia made a graceful concession to our policy when she consented to part with Alaska and renounce all selfish interest in the affairs of this continent. We have just as little interest in what Russia may think fit to do in extending her influence and civilization in the East. There are accordingly no points of conflict between the external policy of Russia and the external policy of the United States. In the absence of any collision of interests there is no ground of jealousy. But these negative considerations would lead to indifference on the part of each to what is done by the other, whereas there is, in fact, a very active sympathy between the two nations. How shall this sympathy be accounted for between nations so distant by geographical situation and so totally unlike in political institutions?

The explanation is not difficult. The United States and Russia are the two rising Powers of the world. Each is an infant Hercules. Other Powers, like Germany in recent years, may grow by mere accretion, but the United States and Russia grow by natural development. Germany, for example, rose to the rank of a formidable first class Power in 1870-71 by consolidating the fragments of the German Empire. But Russia and the United States grow in a different manner. Each of them is a partially developed nation. Each has a vast area of unsettled or half populated territory. Each has magnificent resources which have not yet been called into use. Each, without the annexation of a single square mile, is destined to become every year more powerful by a healthy natural growth, whereas the densely populated countries of Western Europe cannot very much increase their importance except by annexations or consolidations like those which have brought about a united Italy and a united Germany in our own time. But annexation and consolidation are very different from creation. The United States and Russia grow constantly in national importance by internal development. If neither should ever annex a rood of new territory they would soon overshadow and eclipse all other Powers by the progress of population in their vast territories, compared with which countries like Germany, France and Great Britain are "mere patches on the earth's surface." The Powers of Western Europe understand this inevitable law of growth, and hence

their active jealousy of the two youthful Powers which are greatest territorially, and are destined to become greatest in military efficiency among modern nations. Nothing is more natural than that these two great Powers should sympathize with each other in common opposition to the jealousy of rivals who lack their magnificent capacity for internal growth.

In our civil war England and France desired the success of the South because they thought the United States were becoming too powerful, and hoped that a division would enable them to play off the Southern Confederacy against the Northern emergencies which affected their interests. They were held in check by their chronic fear of Russia. Had they been foolish enough to get entangled in a war with the United States Russia would have seized so golden an opportunity to push her designs against Constantinople at a time when her European opponents were crippled. France and England dared not interfere in our quarrel because they were unwilling to furnish a coveted opportunity to Russia, who would have been too glad to see her enemies in the Crimean war fettered by hostilities with the United States. The jealousy of Western Europe against the growing power of this country is kept in check by their fears that an American war would enable Russia to carry out her long cherished plans in the East. This state of the political chessboard explains the good understanding which has so long prevailed between the Russian Empire and the American Republic. The Powers of Western Europe are intensely jealous of both, and their fear of Russia is a safeguard against hostile designs toward the United States. They cannot afford to trouble us when it is so certain that Russia would avail herself of the opportunity to prosecute her long settled and postponed designs.

The American people can readily understand the wish of Russia to gain an outlet and seaports on her southern frontier. The control of the Bosphorus is as necessary to the material interests of Russia as the control of the mouths of the Mississippi is to us. If the Lower Mississippi were held by a foreign Power it would be a steady object of American policy to gain possession of it; and the design, however obstructed, would never be abandoned. The possession of the Bosphorus is equally essential to the interests of Russia. The northern portion of her Empire lies under an Arctic or semi-Arctic sky. The Baltic, near which St. Petersburg, her capital, is situated, and which is her only means of free egress to the outside world, is closed by ice for half the year; and her ambition to become a great commercial and naval nation is obstructed by the way she is hemmed in on her rich southern frontier. The mouths of the Mississippi are less necessary to us than the free use of the Bosphorus is to Russia. From an American point of view her policy seems reasonable. No American doubts that if Russia possessed Constantinople it would become a great seat of commerce, nor that all trading nations, the United States among them, would profit by the change. It would be a victory of civilization over barbarism, of industry over stagnation, of commerce over an effete system of repression, of Christianity over Asiatic fanaticism. The American people think the European jealousy of Russia as absurd as the European jealousy of the United States, and their intelligent sympathy will be given to Russia in the present conflict.

Facts and Rumors of the War.

England's relation to the war in the East presents a grand opportunity for rumor mongers, and as markets are to be extensively affected in that country by reports happily contrived to excite the public mind it may be assumed there will not be a dearth of such stories. It is very likely to prove that the report that Austria had called upon England under the tripartite treaty of April 15, 1857, is a story of that class. But the existence of that treaty and the known intention with which it was made remembered in the present crisis present a temptation to the inventors of diplomatic rumors that is, perhaps, not adequately described when it is called irresistible. By the Treaty of Paris Russia bound herself in certain ways, and it was obvious that she would some time or another endeavor to free herself from the obligations then taken, and it naturally occurred to the Powers interested in keeping her bound to wonder what they should do in such a contingency. Out of that wonder arose the secret treaty between England, France and Austria, made the day after the Treaty of Paris was ratified; for this treaty was secretly made, though it became known within a few weeks. The three Powers thereby "jointly and severally" guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and agreed to regard any infraction of the Treaty of Paris as a cause of war, and to "determine among themselves without delay as to the employment of their military and naval forces." In the case of the great infraction of the Treaty of Paris by Russia in 1870 this tripartite treaty was not appealed to. France was then deep in the war with Germany, and it was speculated in St. Petersburg that France might possibly seize the occasion of Russia's act to appeal to that treaty; for though this would have brought Russia upon the stage as a belligerent behind Prussia its advantage would have been, if it were effective, to give France the support of England and Austria. But if this was reflected upon in Paris the rulers there were perhaps wise enough to see that it was easier to call upon England and Austria than to insure their coming. In the story referred to it is said that Austria has called upon England, and not upon France, out of regard to France's relations to Germany. This exhibits the weakness of the story, for Germany is the Power that Austria has to fear, and she would not fail to call upon France, if she called upon anybody, since France would be relied upon to give Germany as much employment that Austria might act against Russia without apprehension for her left flank. But Russia might properly ask any one of these Powers what part of the Treaty of Paris she has violated in her present course. She might claim

that she acts under the twenty-seventh article of that treaty, which says, "An intervention shall not take place without an understanding between the Powers." With an understanding it may take place, therefore; and what was the protocol but the "accord préalable" of this clause—the agreement of Europe as to what Turkey should do—an agreement arrogantly rejected by her and which Russia now undertakes to enforce? It is reported that the Berlin government has "declined to act" on the Turkish appeal for mediation under the Treaty of Paris, which is logical; for, as we pointed out yesterday, the negotiations of the past year were simply the efforts of Europe in mediation with regard to that clause.

The Belligerent Navies.

The analysis of the naval strength of Russia, England and Turkey, which we print to-day, gives the readers of the Herald a clearer idea of the conditions that will attend the present contest in the East, so far as it is waged on the seas, than has ever been presented before. It is a notorious fact that under the semblance of a peaceful effort at improving their navies the three Powers have been steadily preparing for the present struggle, which they have regarded as inevitable ever since the Crimean war. Russia then felt how helpless she was against the combined armaments of the Western Powers allied against her, and unhesitatingly sacrificed her navy to the exigencies of the defence of Cronstadt and Sebastopol. She foresaw that the days of wooden ships were numbered, and therefore employed her own in the most effective manner by sinking them across the channels and entrances of her harbors. Meantime she turned her energies toward the creation of a modern navy, in which the monitor and popoffka or circular ship form the most important features. These vessels, although small when compared with the Leviathans of England and Turkey, are more efficient for the special naval warfare which Russia will wage, and may upset some of the most important calculations of her enemies. As it is Russia has in the Black Sea a very formidable squadron of modern iron-clads, and can cover the approaches to her dockyards and naval bases of operations with torpedo boats, thus rendering them impregnable to sea attack.

England's immense fleet of iron-clads, while formidable on the ocean, cannot be said to be wholly searable in the limited areas for operations presented by the Black Sea and the Baltic. Their great draught of water will prevent their being employed against the shallow torpedo-guarded harbors of Russia, and in estimating the naval strength of England in the present war we must limit it to the actual degree to which she can employ it. The number of serious accidents that have recently occurred to the English iron-clads serve to show the risks that attend the employment of such unwieldy ships. Such a catastrophe as the loss of the Captain or the sinking of the Vanguard occurring during a great engagement would serve to demoralize an entire fleet, by creating a horrible confusion and doubt among the seamen. The long array of "commerce destroyers" or fast frigates on the English naval list only gives her strength against a maritime Power whose vulnerable point was her commerce. Against Russia these vessels are perfectly useless except as fast transports. The smaller English gunboats, such as the Comet, for instance, will be useful in harassing the enemy's coasts, but for regular offensive operations against iron-clads they will prove as harmless as sea gulls. The English navy, therefore, that can be used with effect against the Russian squadrons is remarkably small in comparison with what it would be against any other naval Power.

Turkey is, if anything, better provided than England with iron-clads adapted to Black Sea warfare. Her monitor fleet is of modern type and well constructed. Combined with the English squadron and officered by Englishmen the united force will certainly prove more than a match for the Russian Black Sea fleet, and will probably succeed in corraling it in either the port of Odessa or Sebastopol. But to do this it would neutralize its own offensive power; for the Russian ships would be always ready to move on a weak point in the line of blockade. Another serious consideration also presents itself in estimating the probable issue of a naval struggle in the Black Sea. If the allied fleets succeed in driving the Russian ships into ports of safety the consumption of coal by the former will be as continuous as if they were engaged in active operations, while the latter can economize at their pleasure. We do not hesitate to assert that in modern naval warfare the question of coal is of predominant importance, for without fuel the most powerful iron-clad becomes almost as helpless as a canal boat. With the monster guns now arming the belligerent fleets it is improbable that a general engagement will be fought, and the operations will necessarily be limited to naval duels and the blockade and bombardment of fortified ports. In the defence against this system of attack the torpedo will necessarily receive a very extensive application.

"Southern Men for Southern Offices."

Now that the federal interference in the South has ceased the President begins to think of a reform in the Southern federal offices. Washington reports say that he is busying himself first with the Louisiana offices. Collector Casey and Marshal Pitkin are to have successors, and they are to be Southern men, men of influence and character. The President doubtless remembers the advice given him last fall by the venerable ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, to "put Southern men into Southern offices." We trust he will warn the new men to keep their hands away from the politics of the State. Let the federal officers attend to their duties. It is an indecency, as well as a gross impropriety, for federal office-holders to presume to meddle in politics as party leaders; and the country has suffered too much already from such interference. It has not forgotten United States Marshal Packard, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Louisiana, and, more scandalous yet, Secretary Chandler, chairman of the National

Republican Committee. Whenever the President appoints a federal officer he ought to give him one piece of warning—"As soon as I catch you meddling in politics off goes your head." If he kept his word this would go a long way toward reforming the civil service.

Rapid Transit at Albany.

The desperate attempt now making by the confederated horse car interest to cut the ground from under all the rapid transit roads either in operation or in course of construction, by suits in the Court of Appeals, ought not to discourage the supporters of rapid transit in the Legislature or cause them to relax their efforts. Nothing is easier than for litigious persons or litigious corporations willing to spend money in a desperate contest to maintain suits in the courts. The efforts of Tweed to defeat justice by this method are a signal illustration. Tweed has parted with a great deal of current money to no purpose in vain and desperate efforts to shield himself against justice, and the desperate horse car railroads are emulating his example. They have too much at stake to spare expense, and they did the best thing in their power when they subsidized Mr. Everts to advocate their rotten cause. He accepted their retainer before he became Secretary of State, and we are sorry that he does not feel at liberty to withdraw from his engagement since his acceptance of that great office. It is a spectacle of which no American citizen, and especially no fellow townsman of Mr. Everts, can feel proud, to see him deserting his important post at Washington, at a time when foreign affairs are so deeply interesting, as the paid advocate of local corporations, whose interests are hostile to the interests of the city. We trust that his success in behalf of such clients will be on a par with that of Mr. David Dudley Field as the counsel of Tweed. We do not grudge him his large fees, which the horse car companies are abundantly able to pay whether he gains this suit or loses it. We have too much confidence in the Court of Appeals to believe that it will be swayed from justice and law by any ingenious arts of advocacy.

The only point which we now wish to make is that the pending suits in the Court of Appeals should have no influence, one way or the other, on the action of the Legislature. The decision of the Court of Appeals, whatever it may be, will not be delivered until after the adjournment of the Legislature. In important cases that tribunal always takes time to deliberate, and the session of the Legislature is so near its close that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is not likely to be announced until after the adjournment. In such a state of things it is the duty of the Legislature to assume that the laws in the statute book are constitutional and to act on that assumption. The fact that so able and careful a lawyer as Governor Tilden approved the rapid transit law is a strong *prima facie* argument in favor of its constitutionality. The Legislature is bound to regard it as constitutional until the Court of Appeals decides otherwise; and the fact that the horse car companies have employed able counsel to "make the worse appear the better reason" is no reason why the Legislature should doubt what seemed so clear before. It is the clear duty of that body to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper for facilitating the completion of the rapid transit roads, quite irrespective of the attempt of the horse car companies to break them all down in the Court of Appeals.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMISSION.—The Custom House commission has got to work. They are instructed to inquire whether more men are now employed in the Custom House than are needed to do the work, whether appointments have been made for political causes and whether the system pursued can be improved. We advise the commission to ascertain how many men were on the rolls of the Custom House in all its departments in 1867, how many are there now and how many were there in October, 1876. We advise them further to ask for a transcript of the book in which the persons now on the Custom House rolls are "charged" to the people at whose request they were employed. When they have got at these facts if they will make them public they will greatly help reform in the Custom House.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A California cat is hatching out hens' eggs. Evening dresses are trimmed profusely with flowers and ferns. Raising car windows too early in the season produces many colds. General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue. So the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit the United States next year. The marriage season is over, but castor oil is still taken in large quantities. Some dresses have the cuffs formed entirely of buttons placed close together. Count Litt, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Albany. Stick a ginger snap on the end of a knitting needle and you have the latest style of parasol. Although Cardinal Manning eats almost nothing and is as thin as a shadow he has the gout. Taffee is a Nebraska postmaster. He should avoid being pulled, and should pay out well. Judge Spooner, United States Senator from Louisiana, is a brother of the Librarian of Congress. Some of the men who went into the California oyster scheme are in a stew; but many were re-elected. In combination suits the skirt is trimmed with box or knite plaiting of the same material as the overdress. Philadelphia. *Bulletin*.—"Violence and 'let it' on the cottages are some of the signs of spring in the country." Chittam street is named after the great Lord who, in defeating America, said, "It is not the clothes, it is me." Dr. Schlemm, at the British Museum, said that certain ornaments were Homeric. They had been brought from Asshante. Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, is still in this city. It is his son Frank M. Deems, M. D., who is in Paris. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who is going to write the life of her husband, says that if he had lived the war might have had a different ending. Was it a Boston paper that headed its New York news "Suburban?" (N. Y. Herald.) Perhaps. Boston can put a bead on most anything.—Boston Post. Punch.—"Pat (to stove dealer).—And ye say if I take this off I'll save half the fuel? Bedad! (struck with a bright idea) I'll take a pair of 'em—and save it all!" There was a young man who went up to the red light on an avenue car last evening and told the young man who collects fares that he would take a dozen quinine pills. Women make good lawyers. When a man goes home without a smile and as he tucks old corn beef and cabbage on the night of washday he is always cross-questioned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

CHRISTIANITY AGAINST ISLAM.

Russia Already Waging a Desperate War in Asia.

THE LAST SIGH OF THE TURK.

A Frantic Appeal for the Protection of the Treaty of Paris.

ENGLAND'S INTERESTS AT STAKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 28, 1877.
The Russian troops have not moved farther westward than Barbooschi. Their delay is variously commented on. The most plausible explanation is that their rapid advance at first was due to the persistent reports that the Turks intended to destroy the railway bridge. It is not probable that the Russian forces now in this province will move much further until overtaken by supports, now detained by the floods which interrupt the railways. It is stated that the Russians intend laying a railway line from Berlat or Tekuch to Buseo. This will connect the two lines of railway now existing and will considerably shorten the distance between Jassy and Bessarabia, and relieve the Russian line of communication, which is in constant danger of interruption by the Turkish flotilla. The construction of the road will be very easy. The rails are already here. It is said the Russian headquarters will first be established at Ploiesti, north of Bucharest. I still think a considerable interval will elapse before there is any serious collision with the Turks. Great military activity is observable in Bucharest. The Roumanian government is evidently making every effort to be fully prepared for the course to be determined on by the Chamber.

PROGRAMME OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Russian frontier, as fixed by the Treaty of Paris, extends from Ughenli and Jassy southward to Bolgrad and there, making a sharp turn, continues eastward to the Black Sea, the whole distance being about 240 miles. Of this long line the last portion from Bolgrad eastward is the most important in an advance, as it is only twenty to thirty miles from the Danube; so that on the tolerably good roads, which remain from the time when the country belonged to the Russians, a considerable force can be thrown in a day or two into Galatz, Rani, Ismail and Kilia, covering the passage of the Danube from Galatz downward. This seems to have been the primary object aimed at by the Russian commander, and to a certain extent has been already attained. Reports speak of six divisions or three army corps which were to have passed on this southern line. This route having always formed the main Russian line when operating against the lower Danube, it is probable that a third of the infantry and a large portion of the cavalry have already passed or will pass there. The other great point of passage is Ughenli, where the Russian and Roumanian railways join. Between Ughenli and Bolgrad there are only two points on the Pruth—namely, opposite the Moldavian towns of Husch and Faltai, which can be crossed by infantry and cavalry—and both these seem to have been taken advantage of. From the line of advance it may be seen that the left wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Bolgrad, in the south, and is taking up a position from Galatz downward, will form the pivot on which the rest of the army from the north will wheel, changing its position, which has been along the Moldavian river, to the Danube, that is, southward. Two roads through Moldavia are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Husch and Faltai will, doubtless, use the road which is partially converted into a highway, running from Jassy, via Vaslui, Berlat to where it branches off on one side to Galatz and on the other to Fokoshani, Rimnik, Buseo and Bucharest.

A WORK OF WEEKS.

The right wing, and no doubt almost all the lighter war material, will go from Jassy westward to the Valley of the Sereth, along which a railway and a good high road run down to Fackehani. Although owing to the railway and these two highroads through Moldavia—the march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in line with the left wing, and especially before all the material could be brought up, as it must be before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube. This would not, of course, prevent an operation on the part of the Russians to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube. The most likely point for such a preliminary step would seem to be the bend of the Danube round the Debrudecha. This part of the Danube has not been included by the Turks in their line of defence, as lying too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed on strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Iaktabi and Tubusa. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent and a new entrenchment erected, but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defence, unless, indeed, the Turks have found a man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river. Russian engineers have arrived at Turnseverin; the supposition is they intend bringing over from the Timok the remaining portion of the Russian volunteers and use them, in the first instance, against the Turks, should they cross.

THE INVASION OF ASIA MINOR.

All the information regarding the Russian advance upon Turkey in Asia comes from Turkish sources, and is, of course, colored to suit the occasion. It is therefore to be read with this understanding. Hassan Pacha telegraphs from Batoum Thursday evening that the second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who were well under shelter, and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians. The latter in their attack were exposed to the Turkish fire and were unable to advance. Hassan Pacha, commandant of the division at Batoum, announces that the battle at Tchurukson, which commenced on Wednesday, when the Russians, as already reported, lost 800 men, was resumed at daylight yesterday. This morning's *Advertiser's* special despatch from Pera reports that the town of Pota has been bombarded and burnt by the Turks. A telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians are invading Turkey from between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjakooli. The Turks are advancing toward Alexandropol in three columns.

BETTER GUARDIANS THAN THE TURKS.

This war, so far as the Russians are concerned, is evidently to be tempered with all the humane principles of nineteenth century warfare. The Russians clearly mean to appeal to the world for moral support by putting their conduct in contrast with the brutal butcheries of the defenceless Bulgarians by the Turks. This summer will be different from last. Read the following order to the Russian Army of the Pruth—soon to be called that of the Danube—which the Grand Duke Nicholas issued from Kichenef yesterday:—
The Christians oppressed by the Turkish yoke rose against their oppressors and their blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the Powers to ameliorate their condition have been fruitless.